

THE EMPEROR TALKS AGAIN.

REMARKABLE SPEECH AT THE BRANDENBURG BANQUET.

HE URGES THOSE WHO DON'T LIKE GERMANY TO GET OUT, AND DECLARES THAT HIS COURSE IS THE RIGHT ONE—NO REFERENCE TO FOREIGN POLITICS.

Berlin, Feb. 24.—At a banquet given in Brandenburg, at which the Emperor was the guest of honor, His Majesty made an address, in the course of which he spoke of the critics of the Government as enemies of the State. He urged all those who loved the Fatherland to follow him on the course he had entered. The speech was a long one. After saying that it was consoling to receive, in the midst of the perplexing State affairs occupying his whole time, a warm recognition of his efforts for the people's welfare, he proceeded:

"Unfortunately it has now become the fashion to criticize and nag at every step taken by the Government. Public peace is disturbed on the most insignificant grounds. The enjoyment of life shared by the whole German Fatherland is endangered. As a result of their nagging persecution many persons are made unhappy and the worst governed in the world, and that life in such a country is a perfect plague. That this is not the case we, of course, are well aware, but would it not be better if discontented persons were to shake the dust of Germany from off their feet, retiring as soon as possible to some country where such a 'misérable, wretched state of affairs' does not exist? They will thus reap advantage to themselves, and the same time doing us a great favor. We live in a state of transition. Germany is gradually emerging from infancy. She is now about to enter on the period of youth. It would be well, therefore, if we freed ourselves from infant maladies. We live in exciting days in which the judgment of the majority of men is unfortunately devoid of regard to objective facts. But quiet days are ahead of us since our people, now untroubled, undeterred by the utterances of voices abroad, are putting their trust in God and in the loyal, selfless efforts of their hereditary ruler."

The Emperor next referred to a supposed historic incident in connection with Sir Francis Drake's discovery of the Pacific. He said that when the Admiral had made a landing in Central America, he inquired of the natives regarding the great ocean. A native chief, in response to the inquiries of Sir Francis, said: "You are in search of the great water. Follow me and I will show it to you." Then, despite the warnings and exhortations from the Admiral's comrades, Sir Francis Drake, led by the chief who had volunteered to guide him, started to make the ascent of a lofty mountain chain. After surmounting many terrible and disheartening difficulties, the great navigator and his companion at length finished their toilsome journey and arrived at the summit of the mountain. Then the chief pointed to the sea behind them, and Sir Francis Drake, looking in the direction indicated, saw the wild waters of the Pacific, stretching in majestic calm as far as the eye could reach. "So may it be with us," said Emperor William. "A firm confidence in the sympathies accorded your strength to continue my task and advance in the path Heaven has pointed out to me. I am impressed with the feeling that what has occurred in the past is due to the hand of our Supreme Lord on high. I am firmly convinced that He who was our ally at Rosebach and Danneberg will not now leave me in the lurch. He has so constantly aided the cause of Brandenburg and my house that we cannot believe that He has done all this for no purpose. No, on the contrary, we still have a great destiny before us, and I am leading you to glorious days."

In concluding, the Emperor urged his hearers not to allow glimpses into the future to be darkened by grumblers and the speeches of discontented partisans. His reply to attacks upon the policy of the Government was: "My course is the right one, and it will be prosecuted to the end. I trust my brave Brandenburgers will assist me to the end."

Berlin, Feb. 24.—The press generally has not yet had time to criticize the Emperor's speech. The "Freisinnige Zeitung" alone comments on the remarks made by Emperor William at the banquet which he attended at Brandenburg. It says: "The remarks made by Emperor William at the banquet under the picture which he presented to the Emperor, the Emperor's speech, and the Emperor's policy of the Government was: 'My course is the right one, and it will be prosecuted to the end. I trust my brave Brandenburgers will assist me to the end.'"

The most remarkable feature of the speech of Emperor William at Brandenburg was, however, his constant reference to the Emperor's policy of the Government. This time the young sovereign does not allude, as usual, to the necessity for the Germans faithfully to stand around their Kaiser ready to repel the onslaught of neighboring nations the hereditary enemies of the Fatherland. William II. feels that danger is inside rather than outside, and for the home peril. His nervous and excited nature has been led to the failure of his state, socialist policy, by the parliamentary opposition to his plans for clericalizing public instruction, and by the revelations concerning the barbarous treatment of German soldiers.

He describes the dangers which, according to him, threaten internally the tranquility and prosperity of the Empire; but he does not propose any serious remedy. For instance, he says that the grumblers and malcontents who seek to shake the throne of Germany from off their feet, as soon as possible to some other country, but the policy of his Government seems to be ruled by quite different views, since new and strict regulations have been recently adopted to curtail emigration. It has been decreed that any intending emigrant shall make a declaration to the municipal authorities, one month in advance, in order to give them sufficient time to inquire about the granting of the proper passports. This measure was caused by the increase of German emigration in the last two years, a fact which displeased the imperial authorities.

As to the socialist, it is known that they are so encouraged by their later electoral successes that they do not want even to listen to the plans of State socialism proposed by the Emperor. Moreover, they do not seem frightened in the least by the renewal of the persecutions directed against them. Quite recently, in the town of Zeitz, where the police had forbidden the brewery owners to rent their halls, as usual, for the meetings of the Socialists, the latter have bought a hall in the town of Zeitz, and have held a meeting there. The Emperor's speech, referring evidently to the Socialists, still has the good sense not to declare, as was done by his Chancellor, General von Caprivi, that he wished the Socialists to be treated as enemies of the State. He merely said that he wished the Socialists to be treated as enemies of the State. He merely said that he wished the Socialists to be treated as enemies of the State.

WORK BEFORE THE DOMINION PARLIAMENT. Ottawa, Feb. 24 (Special).—The session of Parliament of 1892 will be noteworthy in the history of the Dominion for debates on questions vitally affecting the relations of Canada and the United States. The international social problem, the boundaries dispute, the fisheries, the canals, the Behring Sea seal fisheries, and the broad question of political destiny, will be the principal topics to engage attention, during which "boodie" investigations shall be suspended. Another prominent feature will be the introduction of immigration bills.

THE CANADIAN PARLIAMENT.

TOPICS TO BE DISCUSSED IN THE SESSION WHICH OPENS TO-DAY.

Ottawa, Feb. 24 (Special).—The second session of the present Parliament of Canada opens to-morrow, and since prorogation last October some thirty elections have occurred, with the result that the Government will be in the House fifteen votes stronger. The speech from the throne, to be delivered by the Governor-General, Lord Stanley, like the Queen's speech in England, forebodes legislation to be submitted by the Ministry, and from what is learned in official quarters to-night, several topics of international character will be touched upon. Of these the most important relates to the recent visit to Washington of three members of the Government to secure an enlargement of the trade relations of the two countries. It will be suggested by Lord Stanley that the visit was the result of an intimation from President Harrison of the willingness of the Government to take up the questions in dispute, and it will be announced that, as a result of the conference, an agreement has been arrived at by which the laws which already exist relating to salvage and wrecking on inland waters are to be done away with, and full liberty is to be conceded to the citizens of the two countries to come to the rescue of each other in cases of disaster on the great lakes. It is also understood that a satisfactory agreement for the delimitation of the boundary line between Alaska and Canada has been made.

Upon the wider subject of reciprocity in the products of the two countries, the conference was not able to reach a satisfactory conclusion, the failure being due principally to the relations in which Canada stands toward Great Britain and the unwillingness of the Canadian Government to accept a common tariff about the coast. The American Government, expressed by Mr. Blaine, appears to have been that if the Canadian desire free access to the markets of the United States they must consent to submit themselves to the tariff of that country and in fiscal matters cut themselves adrift from England. The Dominion Government refused to accept any such conditions and the result appears to be an indefinite postponement of the negotiations on that ground.

Conversation with provincial members of Parliament to-night leads to the opinion that the session may be comparatively short, but the fact, as will be shown by the speech, that a redistribution of the constituencies is to be made, may cause a protracted and disagreeable session. In the three maritime provinces the representation will be reduced by four members, while in Manitoba two additional members will be given; but it is quite possible that in Ontario and Quebec the number of members will be increased in order to equalize the numerical basis of representation. It is probable, too, that a new crop of scandals may come to the surface, and that the session will be one of misadventure on the part of officials whose conduct was not inquired into last session. The impeachment of one, if not more, Ministers is also hinted at.

MANY DYNAMITE CARTRIDGES SEIZED.

A FRUITFUL RAID BY THE PARIS POLICE ON A SPANISH ANARCHIST'S HOUSE.

Paris, Feb. 24.—The theft of dynamite from the State factory has had the effect of waking the police up to the fact that the Anarchists are making early preparations for May Day. It is not known whether or not this dynamite has been recovered, but the house to house search conducted by the police yesterday resulted in the discovery of several dynamite cartridges in possession of Anarchists. These cartridges are known to have been stolen recently from the same stone quarries, and the police believe that the object of the Anarchists in taking them was either to destroy property on May Day or to cause explosions that would endanger life, in revenge for the capturing of the four Anarchists at Xeres, in Spain. The dynamite was found in two places. One of the houses visited was occupied by a Spanish named Chabret, who has been under police surveillance for some time, in consequence of his frequent threats against the authorities. When to-day, without warning, the police made a raid on his dwelling, they found forty-one large dynamite cartridges, five boxes containing other explosives, and a number of fuses. It was evident that Chabret had no idea that he was suspected of meditating murder and pillage, for the police found him at home. He was at once taken into custody.

The ramifications of the Anarchist conspiracy are found to be much more extensive than the police had believed they were. Among the Anarchists who have fallen into the hands of the police is a man who lived at Levallois-Perret, a northern suburb of Paris, outside the city. In his house were found a large quantity of arms, many cartridges, and an infernal machine. The "Dix-Neuvieme Siecle" says that the greater part of the cartridges stolen from the quarries have been carried into Spain by a Spanish Anarchist. The police place some credence in the report that the Anarchists intend to attempt to blow up the statue of Quinby in Paris, and they have consequently placed a close guard about that building.

MR. REID TO THE ENGLISH JOURNALISTS.

London, Feb. 24.—Mr. Whitelaw Reid, the American Minister to France, in a letter written from the Legation in Paris, accepting honorary membership in the English Institute, says in part: "No person could be more dear to me than the members of my own profession. My residence in France, where so many of the leading statesmen have been or are practical journalists, strongly confirms this appreciation."

THE CASE OF MRS. DEACON.

Cannes, Feb. 24.—The statement attributed to Mrs. Deacon that she intends to sue her husband for divorce is again being taken up here, who believe that the only one who has any grounds for such an action is Mrs. Deacon. The further statement of Mrs. Deacon that she was only paying her a friendly visit was disproved at the inquiry held to-day by the testimony of M. Hamman, the secretary of the Hotel Splendide, who was with Mrs. Deacon when he burst in the door of Mrs. Deacon's room. Mrs. Deacon's maid was also examined, and corroborated the testimony of M. Hamman.

A BRILLIANT BALL IN BERLIN.

Berlin, Feb. 24.—A brilliant ball was given in the Opera House this evening. The Emperor led the first dance with Princess Leopold, and afterward conversed in an animated manner with the occupants of the diplomatic box. Many royal and other notable persons were present.

TIE DUCHESSE OF HAMILTON INJURED.

London, Feb. 24.—The Duchess of Hamilton, while riding with the hounds to-day, was thrown from her horse, suffering a dislocation of the shoulder.

THE LAUR-CONSTANS CASE DISMISSED.

Paris, Feb. 24.—The charge of assault made by M. Laur, a prominent Bonapartist member of the Chamber of Deputies, against M. Constans, the Minister of the Interior in the late Cabinet, which was heard before the Interior Tribunal of the Seine, was dismissed to-day. The ground on which this action was taken to-day, was that M. Laur had not obtained the assent of the Senate to prosecute M. Constans as a Senator.

THE VATICAN AND THE QUINIRAL.

London, Feb. 25.—The "Chronicle" says that the Pope is preparing an address to be delivered on the anniversary of his coronation. It is delivered on the anniversary of his coronation. It is delivered on the anniversary of his coronation. It is delivered on the anniversary of his coronation.

STIMULATING FRENCH INTEREST IN THE FAIR.

Paris, Feb. 24.—In answer to applications made by him in November, Mr. Whitelaw Reid, the American Minister, has finally succeeded in securing from the French Government permission for the sending to France of two special stereoscopic plates of pictures of the World's Fair buildings, and of other matter connected with the Exposition, which are intended to be used in the French Journals in order to stimulate interest in the Fair. The Government asks that one custom house

BE DESIGNATED THROUGH WHICH ALL THE PLATES SHALL PASS.

In the absence of instructions, and owing to expressions of preference by the French Government, Mr. Reid has designated the custom house at Paris.

KILLED BY A FALLING CHIMNEY.

EIGHT BODIES FOUND AND FIVE MISSING—OPERATIVES ALLOWED TO WORK WHILE MAKING REPAIRS.

London, Feb. 24.—The manufacturing town of Clock-been, in West Riding, Yorkshire, eight miles from Leeds, was today the scene of an accident which resulted in the loss of a number of lives. A chimney, 150 feet high at the base, and 100 feet at the top, collapsed and fell on the roof of the factory just as a number of young women operatives were leaving work. The fall of the chimney converted the roof of the factory into a heap of debris, made up of fragments of masonry and the shattered remains of heavy machinery. The pitiful cries of those caught in the ruins could be heard, and the horror of the scene was soon augmented by the breaking out of fire, in which numbers of the imprisoned victims were more or less burned.

A force of workmen and the fire brigade of the town speedily got to work to move the tons of debris. The number already extricated includes eight killed and many injured. Five of those who were in the building are still missing, and are not likely to be extricated before morning. "Sleeping jacks" who have been occupied for a week past in repairing the chimney found that it was collapsed and made their escape. The factory manager states that an expert examined the foundations to-day and declared them to be in a safe condition.

It is reported that the cause of the disaster was the removal of a number of defective bricks for the purpose of making repairs, which caused the structure to become unduly weakened. Public censure is directed against the owners of the wrecked factory for permitting the large number of employees to continue their work as usual, knowing the great danger to which so many human lives were exposed, and the dangerous condition of the big chimney, which, it is alleged, threatened to collapse at any moment. The people demand that the Government should once instituted into the matter, and that the blame for the catastrophe be placed in the proper quarter and persons to be responsible for the accident be held to the strictest accountability.

SUPPOSED LOSS OF A STEAMER.

WRECKAGE FROM THE BLAENAVON COMING ASHORE NEAR DUBLIN—SHIPWRECK ON THE SCOTCH COAST.

Dublin, Feb. 24.—It is believed that the wreckage that was washed ashore yesterday at Clontarf and Killiney villages, near this city, came from the British steamer "Blavenavon," which sailed from Glasgow on February 12, for Raynham. Additional wreckage has been cast ashore since yesterday. It consists of a lifeboat, deck planks, hatches and oars. The lifeboat was marked on the bow with the name "McLachlan Company," etc. The dispatches yesterday said that some of the wreckage was marked "Morrell, Cardiff." The "Blavenavon" was owned by Morrell Brothers & Co., of Cardiff. A box marked "Captain Cantrill, private property," also drifted ashore. Captain Cantrill was commander of the "Blavenavon," and the bodies on which were his name have been found. The wrecked men are supposed to have been sailors on the "Blavenavon." A certificate has been found that was issued to "Robert Findlay, engineer of the steamer 'Blavenavon,' of Cardiff." Wreckage is still coming ashore.

London, Feb. 24.—Dispatches continue to be received giving the details of maritime casualties. The latest report is of the loss of the ship "Pearl," bound for Iceland, which, stranded in Cruden Bay, near Aberdeen, in the northeast part of the county of Aberdeen, Scotland, on the 12th inst., was wrecked. The ship was bound to the shore in safety. The sea was running so high that it was doubtful to bring those still remaining on board to the land by means of the lifeboats. Three persons attempted to reach the shore by this means, but they were dead when the body of the last survivor was found. The bodies of the two persons who were dead are still in the water.

M. ROUVIER TO ARABIAN TASK.

UNABLE TO FORM A NEW FRENCH MINISTRY—ATTITUDE OF M. DE FREYNET AND RIBOT.

Paris, Feb. 24.—It is announced that M. Rouvier will to-morrow inform President Carnot that he is unable to form a new Ministry. M. Rouvier held conferences to-day with several of his recent colleagues, on which they will consent to join the new Cabinet. The selection by President Carnot of M. Rouvier to form a Ministry has given great satisfaction to the members of the party of the Right, because, when he held the office of Premier in 1887, he advocated an attitude with that party, and opposed the Radicals' support of Boulanger. Before accepting the task entrusted to him by the President, M. Rouvier stipulated that he should be permitted to dissolve the Chambers and have a fresh election, if he deemed such a course necessary. The report that M. Rouvier had resigned Carnot yesterday to resign M. Rouvier to form a Cabinet was to-day semi-officially denied.

ARTHUR WILSON'S SON MARRIED.

London, Feb. 24.—Arthur Stanley Wilson, son of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Wilson, of Tranby Croft, the scene of the occurrences that led to the baronet scandal, was married this afternoon to Miss Alice Cecil Agnes Elmer, eldest daughter of Lady Elmer and eldest sister of Sir Robert Marcus Elmer. The bride's wedding dress consisted of a skirt of rich white satin, the draperies were caught together with red and orange blossoms. The bride and veil were of Brussels lace. The bride wore a giraffe of orange blossoms and a tiera composed of the same blossoms. She carried a bouquet of lilies. There were six bridesmaids; two sisters of the bride, a sister of the bridegroom and Miss Cottrell, Miss Mylne and Miss Kemard. They were dressed in white satin. They were green sashes and large hats trimmed with green feathers. The best man was Sir Cecil Nollen.

The ceremony was performed at St. Peter's Church, Eaton Square, S. W. Among the guests were Baron de Wimpfen, Lady Russell, Lady Campbell, the Countess of Jersey, Ladies Mary and Margaret Knolly-West, daughters of the former British Minister to the United States, Lady De Trafford, the Marquis of Abergavenny and Lady Maud Ramsden. Of all the persons whose names were mentioned in conjunction with the great scandal, the only one present at the wedding today was Lord Coventry. The bride was given away by her mother. The service was full and solemn. The bride and bridegroom were driven to the residence of Baron De Wimpfen, No. 42 Grosvenor Place, where a reception was given in the evening. Mr. and Mrs. Wilson and the bride soon took their departure for France, it being their intention to pass the honeymoon on the Riviera. There were more than 300 wedding gifts.

MANY DIES FROM STARVATION, NOT DISEASE.

London, Feb. 24.—The special correspondent who is travelling in Russia for the purpose of learning the facts about the famine situation has written that he has returned to Saratov, after a 300-mile drive through the valley of the Volga, where he went to inquire into the condition of the German colonists. The principal landowner, he says, does nothing to relieve the distress among the colonists. Many of the deaths that occur among the people are really due to starvation, and not to disease, as is stated in the official reports. The doctors have received a significant official intimation that there is no starvation in Russia.

THE IRISH LOCAL GOVERNMENT BILL.

London, Feb. 24.—Mr. Goschen, Chancellor of the Exchequer, and the Earl of Cadogan, Lord Privy Seal, in speeches delivered to-night, declared that the Government would adhere to the safeguards provided for in the Irish Local Government Bill.

JOHN MORLEY MADE A SPEECH TO-DAY AT READING.

He denied that there was any preconcerted opposition to the Irish Local Government Bill which had been introduced in Parliament by Mr. Balfour, and declared that it was Mr. Balfour's defence of the measure and not the Opposition attack, which had condemned it. The Government had invited the Liberals to suggest improvements in the bill, said Mr. Morley, but they must not expect the Government to do so. The plain sense of the British people would tell them that a Government so blind to Irish requirements and British sentiment as to blunder into this incredible bill could not be trusted much longer with the destinies of the nation.

AID FOR THE WORLD'S FAIR.

PRESIDENT HARRISON ADVISES CONGRESS TO BE LIBERAL.

A MESSAGE REVIEWING THE GREAT SCOPE OF THE WORK—THE UNITED STATES COMMITTED TO IT.

Washington, Feb. 24.—The President to-day sent to Congress the following message: "I transmit herewith for the information of Congress the annual report of the World's Columbian Commission, a supplementary report of the same commission submitted February 16, 1892, the report of the board appointed by me under Section 16 of the Act of April 25, 1890, to have charge of the exhibit to be made by the Executive Departments, the Smithsonian Institution, the Fish Commission, and the National Museum, and the report of the Board of Lady Managers provided for by Section 6 of the Act referred to."

"The information furnished by these reports as to the progress of the work is not only satisfactory, but highly gratifying. The plan and scope adopted, and the site and buildings selected, and now being erected, are fully commensurate with the National and international character of the enterprise contemplated by the legislation of Congress. The Illinois Corporation has fully complied with the condition of the law that ten millions of dollars should be provided, and the Government Commission reports that the grounds and buildings will be the most extensive, adequate and ornate ever devoted to such purposes."

It seems, however, that from \$5,000,000 to \$8,000,000 more will, in the opinion of the local Board and the National Commission, be necessary to prepare the exposition for a complete and successful inauguration. It will be noticed from the reports that it was first proposed by the local commission to ask of Congress a loan of \$5,000,000, to be repaid from receipts, and that the National Commission approved this suggestion. Subsequently the Illinois Exposition Corporation reconsidered its action and determined to ask a subscription of \$5,000,000. The supplementary report of the National Commission seems to approve this amended proposition.

"I have not myself that detailed information as to the financial necessities of the enterprise which would enable me to form an independent judgment of the additional amount necessary, and am not, therefore, prepared to make any specific recommendation to Congress upon the subject. The committees of Congress having full and accurate information before them, I leave to them the decision upon the question of the loan. The Illinois Corporation, notwithstanding the limitations which the act contains, is an enterprise to which the United States is so far committed that Congress ought not, I think, to withhold such and reasonable further support, if the Illinois Corporation consents to proper conditions. Liberty on the part of the United States is due to the foreign nations that have responded in a friendly way to the invitation of this Government to participate in the exposition, and will, I am sure, meet the approval of our people. The exposition will be one of the most illustrious incidents in our civic history."

"I transmit also certain resolutions adopted by representatives of the National Guard of the various States, appointed by the Governors to attend a convention which was held in Chicago on the 27th of October, 1891, with a view to consider the subject of holding a military encampment at Chicago during the exposition."

THE COLUMBIAN COMMISSION'S REPORT.

SATISFACTORY PROGRESS NOTED IN ALL DEPARTMENTS—THE \$5,000,000 LOAN.

Washington, Feb. 24.—The report of the Columbian Commission mentioned in the President's message is signed by President Palmer and dated Chicago, November 25, 1891. The report says that most satisfactory advancement has been made in every department of the work, and the substantial results furnish the assurance that the work of preparation will be fully completed within the period contemplated. The report also states that the National Commission has been organized and conducted in a manner worthy of the honor and respect of the Nation, and with a success which will certainly result, if they shall not exceed, the expectation and demands of the American people. The Exposition site, it is said, is exceptionally eligible and fully adequate to all demands. In no feature is the magnitude of the proposed Exposition more clearly emphasized than in the character and capacity of the buildings, which will afford a much larger space for exhibition than any that have ever been hitherto erected. The Government, with one or two exceptions, are in active operation.

Of the proposed loan of \$5,000,000 the report says: "During the 8th session of the National Commission, held in September, 1891, the World's Columbian Exposition (the Illinois Corporation) determined that it would be necessary to secure a loan of \$5,000,000 and that it intended to apply to Congress. The communications of President Eliot to President Palmer, asking the cooperation of the National Commission to secure the loan, are given, together with the report of the National Commission, to which the National Commission referred the request. It is stated that the report was adopted with a recommendation that the hearty cooperation of the Commission be extended, only three dissenting votes being cast. With reference to the report says that the National Commission finds itself without means to execute its functions in this behalf and therefore requests an appropriation for this purpose."

It was determined to have the dedicatory ceremonies on October 11, 12, 13 and 14, 1892, and the official historian of the Exposition was provided for. The National Commission has reduced expenditures so far as possible. Nevertheless it finds it impossible to keep its expenditures within the limits of the appropriation of \$50,000, but the aggregate expenses for the present fiscal year will be \$80,000, so that there will necessarily be a deficit of no less than \$30,000. One of the documents accompanying the President's message is the report of the Lady Managers. The commission says: "The Lady Managers feel an intense desire to have their work in connection with the Exposition as well done that a superb result will be made for women."

Under date of February 16, 1892, President Palmer, of the World's Columbian Commission, writes to the National Commission, to a report submitted on November 25, 1891, setting the action taken by the National Commission, and notes from one Wright with the treasury of money and notes from one Wright in the National Bank of the Republic in October, 1890, to testify to the whole of his conversation with the defendant. The Government should have been allowed to introduce only such portions of the conversation as pertained to the alleged offence. Not only was the witness not so restricted, but he was allowed to testify to separate conversations with the defendant, having no relation to the crime with which the defendant was charged. The sole purpose of showing that the defendant was a notorious criminal."

A NOTORIOUS CRIMINAL TO HAVE A NEW TRIAL.

London, Feb. 24.—The Supreme Court, full bench, has sustained certain exceptions raised by counsel for the defendant in the case of the Commonwealth against James Campbell, alias "Shang" Campbell, as to the admission of evidence by Inspector Watts concerning conversations with the prisoner. Campbell was charged with the larceny of money and notes from one Wright in the National Bank of the Republic in October, 1890, to testify to the whole of his conversation with the defendant. The Government should have been allowed to introduce only such portions of the conversation as pertained to the alleged offence. Not only was the witness not so restricted, but he was allowed to testify to separate conversations with the defendant, having no relation to the crime with which the defendant was charged. The sole purpose of showing that the defendant was a notorious criminal."

CHARGES AGAINST ALMSHOUSE OFFICIALS.

New Haven, Conn., Feb. 24.—James J. Kennedy, ex-church at the Spring Side Almshouse, has made serious charges against Henry W. Sanford, superintendent, and James J. Cosgan, assistant superintendent, of the institution. In a communication to the Board of Selectmen today, he says that meat unfit for human use has been accepted; that members of the board who are

dealers in supplies have received higher prices than other dealers in the same line of trade; that products of the town farm have not been properly accounted for; that Sanford has taken money from inmates for board and made no return thereof, and that he has failed to return money and valuables belonging to inmates upon their discharge from the institution. The board has reserved the charges for future consideration.

A STRANGE STORY OF PERSECUTION.

THE FAMILY OF A MAINE MAN THREATENED BY HIS UNKNOWN ADMIRER.

Boston, Feb. 24.—A strange story of persecution comes from Gray, Me., the victims being the family of W. L. Bennett. The trouble began at Brunswick, Me., where the family formerly lived and resided, their removal to Gray, where it has since been confined. The persecutions have been mainly in the shape of numerous poorly spelled letters in a feminine hand addressed to Mr. Bennett, expressing the deepest love for him and repeatedly declaring the intention of the writer to put Mrs. Bennett, who she says has come between them, out of the way. The daughter's life is also threatened in one of the missives, which are mysteriously thrown into the house or tucked under doors by some person whose detection has so far been impossible. On October 15, last, while Mrs. Bennett was alone, a man came to the house and asked her husband, she gave him to understand that he was around the premises when he asked her if she was the woman Bennett lived with. She told the inquirer she was Bennett's wife, whereat he seemed much surprised and went away. Late in the afternoon of the same day a letter was received at the house for Mr. Bennett from the author of the other communications. It stated that the writer had sent a man to Bennett's house that morning to "do the job," presumably meaning to murder Mrs. Bennett, but that the man "was a fool like the rest and backed out."

Other letters of even more threatening nature came. Some were filled with loving remarks, and with threats of death to the wife and children. In some, the writer wanted Mr. Bennett to see how much money his wife would take and let him go away from her. The constant references to the "removal" of Mrs. Bennett, the visit of the unknown man, an occasional shower of stones through the windows, and other evidences of deep animosity toward the family, have terrified the inmates of the house and they live in constant fear of some tragedy. A shotgun is kept loaded and handy, and the son, who has temporarily suspended his studies at the Academy, stays at home with a loaded revolver. A woman who is somewhat eccentric is supposed of being the author of the letters, but all efforts of detectives and others to fasten the guilt upon her have failed. Her only fault is that she is a little too ordinary speaking acquaintance with the woman.

FORFEITED TITLE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY.

Montrose, Col., Feb. 24.—The hearing of the application of H. V. R. Wasson to enjoin the State of Colorado from selling school lands adjoining the town of Creede, for the reason that he has a lease on the same, was finished to-day, Judge Bell refusing to issue an injunction. The Judge's decision says that it was shown by the testimony introduced that Wasson violated his contract with the State, and therefore the State has a right to recover its property. The land was sold to a non-resident named Wasson, the land adjoining that of the town of Creede, was used for grazing and agricultural purposes only. It was shown that Wasson had leased part of the land to different persons for building and mining purposes, thus violating his lease. The land in question comprises 100 acres adjoining the townsite of Creede, and is of immense value on account of lack of room in the valley for building purposes. The State expects nearly \$75,000 from it.

EARLY MASS INTERRUPTED BY A MADMAN.

Baltimore, Feb. 24 (Special).—A crazy man caused a strange scene in the Cathedral this morning during early mass. A yell followed by loud laughter broke the silence. In the rear of the church a man stood on a seat, rapidly undressing himself. The sexton, in a few minutes, a policeman arrived. The mass was interrupted and the officer had a lively time getting the man out of the church. He was finally overpowered and put in the patrol wagon. At the central station it was ascertained he was insane. John Fannerman and was sent to Bayview Asylum.

STEAMER ROBINSONA RUXE.

Norfolk, Va., Feb. 24.—The steamship Robinsona, Captain D. O. Fraser, owned by the Black Diamond Line, of Montreal, on her way from Cardiff to St. John, in ballast, stopped here for coal, and last night, on her way back from the Cape to Hampton Roads, grounded on Willoughby Bank, about two miles east of the Rip-raps. She knocked a hole in her bottom and sank before morning. The Merritt Wrecking Company has been engaged, and has gone to her assistance. The ship was carrying a full cargo of coal. In this city the Robinsona will doubtless be raised. As far as can be learned no lives were lost.

HAITIANE SHOCKS IN CALIFORNIA.

Santa Ana, Cal., Feb. 24.—Eight shocks of earthquake were felt here last night. Visitors in all of the hotels ran out, clocks were stopped. At San Bernardino one heavy shock was felt lasting about a minute and a quarter. The vibrations were northeast and southwest. No serious damage was done, but the shock was followed by light tremors. The earthquake was felt in California. It is said that the earthquake was felt in California. It is said that the earthquake was felt in California.

THE GLENDALE TRAIN ROBBERY.

St. Louis, Feb. 24.—Alfred D. Seale, the self-confessed Glendale train robber, appeared yesterday in court at Clayton to receive the sentence of Judge Edwards. Without ceremony his doom was pronounced—twenty years in the State penitentiary. Hedpeth was to have been arraigned to-day, but was too ill to appear. Seale is said to be a well-to-do man. He was connected with the robbery, but admits that Francis, the robber killed at Lamar, Mo., was one of the Glendale gang. Hedpeth asserts that he will be able to prove an alibi.

KEYSTONE BANK CLOSING ACQUITTED.

Philadelphia, Feb. 24.—Charles R. Egan, formerly a clerk in the defunct Keystone National Bank, was placed on trial here to-day before Judge Butler, in the United States District Court, charged with having made false entries in the bank's books with the intent of deceiving the bank examiner. The Government virtually abandoned the case, the jury, by direction of Judge Butler, brought in a verdict of not guilty. Edward L. Maguire and J. Frank Lawrence, fellow-clerks of Egan, who were charged with the same offence, were also discharged.

A BANK PRESIDENT ARRESTED.

San Diego, Cal., Feb. 24.—J. W. Collins, president of the California National Bank, which suspended on November 18, was this morning arrested by United States Marshal Gard on orders from the Attorney-General at Washington. Collins is charged with embezzlement in the amount of \$200,000. He will have a preliminary examination here before Court Commissioner Ward. Until yesterday there were strong hopes that the bank would resume, as 50 per cent of the work was done that the necessary assessments.

A SPANISH STEAMER ASHORE.

Washington, Feb. 24.—General Superintendent S. I. Kimball, of the Life-Saving Service, last night received the following telegram from the superintendent of the life-saving service for the Vah District between Cape Henlopen and Cape Charles, dated Exmore, Va.: "A Spanish steamship ashore on Hog Island; heavy sea. Trying to make connection with shot line. Will give particulars to-morrow."

A FATAL FIRE IN BALTIMORE.

Baltimore, Feb. 24.—During a fire to-day in the Abell Building, at the southeast corner of Baltimore and Eutaw sts., Leon Talbert, a fireman, was killed. Another fireman, Frank Miller, was seriously injured. The damage by the fire is estimated at \$50,000. The building was occupied by the clothing-house of Cone Brothers, Lowman & Berger.

SUICIDE OF AN AGED MAN.

Fort Plain, N. Y., Feb. 24.—Joseph Scoulen committed suicide at noon to-day by hanging himself in his house. He was eighty-nine years old, and many years ago owned a large grocery store on the canal. He had no family.

SPRINGER'S MANIFESTO.

HE IS AGAINST CLEVELAND'S CANDIDACY.

HILL, TOO, MUST DROP OUT, BECAUSE OF THE "DISSENSIONS"—PALMER THE COMING MAN.